

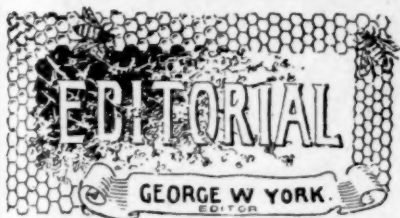
ESTABLISHED IN 1861

# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

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VOL. XXXIII. CHICAGO, ILL., MAR. 1, 1894. NO. 9.



"Honey-Tea" is mentioned in one of Dr. Miller's "Straws" in last *Gleanings*. He says that an octogenarian in Germany ascribes much of his good health to drinking that kind of tea—a table-spoonful of the best honey in a tea-cup of boiling water. The Doctor has tried it a good many times and finds it a refreshing drink. He says you may or may not like it, which is quite likely. But the idea of calling a little sweetened water *tea*? We just believe the only reason it is called "tea" is that it is made with "a tea-cup of boiling water." Talk about "soft drinks!" There's a new one for you—which "you may or may not like."

LATER.—Why wouldn't that "tea" be a good thing for sour old-maids—kind o' sweeten them up, you know. Now don't think that we know any "sour old-maids," for really all the dear maiden ladies we know have only grown sweeter with the passing years.

**Bro. J. E. Pond**, of North Attleboro, Mass., has been sick with "la grippe," we regret to learn. On Feb. 15th he wrote thus:

FRIEND YORK:—I had "la grippe" for a New Year's gift, and, thankfully, I am getting over it just now. This is the fourth

season I have "had it," and I must say "I am no hog"—I've had all I want of it.

Let me say one thing for the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL. There is no mistake about it, the infusion of "new blood" into it, has added life and strength to it. In saying this, I don't breathe or hint a thought against its former publishers, but simply say that the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL has been constantly improving in matter and make-up ever since you took hold of it. Success to you. The BEE JOURNAL is worthy of it.

Yours truly,  
J. E. POND.

Many thanks, Bro. Pond, for your exceedingly kind words, though we feel they are far from merited.

By the way, we'd like, right here, to take this opportunity to say "Thank you" to all who have so kindly expressed their appreciation of the BEE JOURNAL and our efforts, when renewing their subscriptions the past two or three months. Such thoughtful and encouraging words are indeed most welcome to one who is *trying* to deserve them.

#### Another Experiment Station.—

We have just learned through Bro. E. Whitcomb, of Friend, Nebr., that his State is to have an apiarian experiment station. Good for Nebraska!

Bro. W. wrote us as follows about it on Feb. 20th:

BRO. YORK:—I am just informed that the Regents of our State University have arranged to establish an apiarian experiment station in connection with that institution, with Prof. Lawrence Bruner, the State Entomologist, in charge; and the station will go in during the early spring.

Prof. Bruner is a thoroughly Nebraska man, and is well up in his department. It was through his clear demonstrations that we were able, once for all, to settle the question in this State that bees did not, but

absolutely could not, injure fruit, but were the greatest friends the horticulturist had.

We are feeling a little like congratulating ourselves on this step in advance, in bee-keeping, and in the fact that when our young men attend the State University to take a course in agriculture or horticulture, they may also return with at least a knowledge of scientific bee-keeping also.

Very truly yours,  
E. WHITCOMB.

No wonder Nebraska bee-keepers "are feeling a little like congratulating" themselves, for well they may. We trust that their proposed station may not only be a help and a blessing to Nebraska bee-keepers, but also to those in other States.

But where are Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, and many other States, in this matter? Michigan, Vermont, Rhode Island, California and Nebraska have now "led off," and it ought to be easier for the rest to follow. Which State will be the next to report the establishing of an apiarian experiment station?

**Prof. Cook** is to have charge of the apiarian department in the monthly *Rural Californian* beginning with the March number of that live magazine. It seems that those California folks are bound not to let the Professor have any rest at all. But it won't hurt him any to work—so long as he don't over-work. We believe Prof. Cook will agree with us, that it is "better to wear out than to rust out;" and to "wear out" one's self in a good cause like bee-culture, is certainly commendable.

**Bro. Root** has been giving "scripture measure" in the contents of *Gleanings* the past month. In the number for Feb. 1st, he added 8 extra pages, and in the issue of Feb. 15th there are in all 52 pages. Gracious, what a lot of reading! In the latter number he devotes much space to a "Symposium on Bees and Fruit," in which both *pros* and *cons* are presented. Of course, the weightiest part of the arguments is in favor of the bees as advantageous to the fructification of blossoms. We thought that was a fact almost too well established to admit of discussion. But Bro. Root has gotten up a very interesting symposium, which he will issue in pamphlet form, for the use of bee-keepers who wish to enlighten their neighboring fruit-growers, who oftentimes imagine that bees are a detriment to blossoming fruits and plants.

**The North American Report.**—*Gleanings* for Feb. 15th contains this much appreciated notice of the Report of the proceedings of the Chicago convention of the North American, which we sent out in pamphlet form a few weeks ago:

It is gotten up in fine style, and is profusely illustrated with portraits of the authors and some of the leading bee-keepers of the country. It also contains engravings of a large number of honey exhibits at the World's Fair. Bro. York is to be congratulated upon its fine appearance.

After supplying the members of the Association, there were about 100 copies of the Report left, which we can mail at 25 cents each. Whatever is realized on the sale of the copies on hand, will be turned into the treasury of the Association. It is quite a souvenir of the Columbian Meeting. Speak quickly, if you want one.

**Dr. Mason**—our good friend in Toledo, Ohio—has been quite sick and helpless for some time, we are sorry to learn. On Feb. 19th he wrote:

FRIEND YORK:—Until within a few days I have not been able to dress and undress myself alone, having been pretty nearly used up since Dec. 12th.

You've done well with the Convention Report; its gotten up in good shape, and well printed. Very truly yours,

A. B. MASON.

We are pleased to know that our jolly Doctor is recovering now, and hope he will soon be quite himself again. "La grippe" certainly takes a firm grip sometimes—almost too solid a hold to let go very easily.

To think that McKnight would take advantage of a man when he's sick and perfectly helpless! But like the little boy, "he [McKnight] didn't know it was loaded!"

**Will the Queen Be Any Good?**—The following question and request has been sent to us:

I have a query that I would like to have answered by Mr. G. M. Doolittle in the BEE JOURNAL. It is this:

I discovered a dead queen at the entrance of one of my hives about Jan. 25th; in about three weeks, as nearly as I can tell, I thought I would examine them. It was a warm day, and I took off the cover and raised some three or four frames; on one of them I found two queen-cells—one was uncapped, the other was not. I then searched for the queen, and had hard work

to find her. What I would like to know is whether or not she will ever be of any account. They had young bees, and also capped brood. J. C. Searights, Pa.

Bro. Doolittle replies to the foregoing as follows:

It is quite doubtful about this queen being of any value, as she probably will be too old to become fertile by the time drones are reared in the spring. There is a possibility that some colony in the neighborhood may have a few drones wintered over, and in this case she may become fertile, and prove a good queen. I should not kill her at present, any way, but wait and see, giving the colony a frame of brood occasionally from other colonies, to keep their strength up. When spring fairly opens, if she does not lay worker-eggs, you can kill her and let the bees rear another, or send South and buy one to replace her.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

**Adulteration of Honey.**—Mr. Jno. A. Holmberg, of St. Paul, Minn., has sent the following item, taken from the St. Paul Dispatch of Feb. 13th:

The Food Commissioner of the State has received the report of the chemist upon samples of honey collected during the months of December and January. The result is not particularly gratifying. During that time 38 samples were analyzed, and 35 per cent. of them contained adulteration. The list of grocers from whom the honey was obtained, contains the names of many prominent Twin City dealers, but they were, of course, in ignorance of the adulteration. The producers given by the commissioner were Hunt, Phillips & Co., Towle Syrup Co., Frank Moeser, Wood & Harris, and others unknown. Three articles of adulteration are used, and none other was found in the samples analyzed, namely, glucose, cane-sugar and other sugar. It does not appear that the honey is rendered less wholesome, but simply that it is adulterated with cheaper material, and therefore is an imposition upon the consumer.

The above is certainly not a very encouraging state of affairs for the producer of honest honey. We trust that the Minnesota law against the adulteration of honey will be rigidly enforced, and thus compel the criminal practice of adulteration to cease, unless such mixtures are properly labeled and sold for *just what they are*. This would only be simple justice to those who labor to put a pure article of honey upon the market.

Since the editorial published on page 200, we have received a number of strong endorsements of our position upon the ques-

tion of honey adulteration. Here is one of them:

FRIEND YORK:—Yes, do all you can to make it unpleasant for every one that adulterates honey, and the BEE JOURNAL will only be the better for it. Oshkosh, Wis. A. E. MANNING.

Another reads as follows:

FRIEND YORK:—Keep right on fighting the adulterating business. We are all with you except Mr. Heddon. Yes, I agree with you and Bro. Root exactly. Agitate, agitate, and aggravate such business, is my motto. ORVILLE JONES.

Stockbridge, Mich.

An Indiana subscriber writes thus in regard to the "crusade against honey adulteration:"

FRIEND YORK:—Let there be no halt in the crusade against honey adulteration. The advocates of sugar-syrup honey have already done bee-keeping immense damage, and our journals should speak in no uncertain sound in the matter. My son and I sold a good deal of honey in the city of Huntington last year, and often when we offered it, the first question asked of us would be, "What is it made of?" and in some cases the suspicion of adulteration, imbibed by reading articles in papers on the subject, was so strong that parties would not buy. The idea of artificial comb, artificially filled, is very prevalent among some people here. Huntington, Ind. A. H. SNOWBERGER.

An Illinois subscriber expresses his "hearty thanks" for the stand we have taken on this subject. Here's his opinion and advice:

FRIEND YORK:—Allow me to express my hearty thanks for the editorial entitled, "Heddon and Adulteration," in the BEE JOURNAL for Feb. 15th. I endorse every word quoted from *Gleanings*, as well as your own comments on the same. I do not think it possible for bee-keepers to denounce such ideas in too strong language. I think the last few lines of your "comments" will be endorsed by all honest bee-keepers.

Probably not one bee-keeper in one thousand adulterates his honey in any way, but it is a well-understood fact that large quantities of adulterated honey are prepared in the large cities and sent broadcast over the land, and retailed from grocery stores as pure honey. I have seen several samples of such so-called honey here in Rockford, Ills. Many reliable grocers refuse to handle extracted honey simply because it has such a bad reputation. It does not seem possible that such an intelligent man as Mr. Heddon could possibly be ignorant of this fact.

I have tried for years to work up a trade in extracted honey, but find it almost impossible except where I am well known.

Therefore I say, go on, and give the adulterating scoundrels no rest.  
Rockford, Ills. S. H. HERRICK.

Bro. Pond gives his opinion upon this subject in words that have no uncertain sound. Read what he says below:

FRIEND YORK:—I have just received the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for Feb. 15th, and note what is said in regard to "adulteration of honey." My own idea is this: "Give it to them, tooth and nail;" give them "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt!"

Does "Bro. Root" fight the Devil by keeping still and letting him gather up his victims where he can? "I throw not;" why then let up in any fight against wrong and evil?

Again I say, don't let up! If we can't win the battle at once, we can keep up the fight, and by-and-by we shall see good results follow. It is the part of a coward to "give up beat" in any advance against error and crime; don't do it!  
North Attleboro, Mass. J. E. POND.

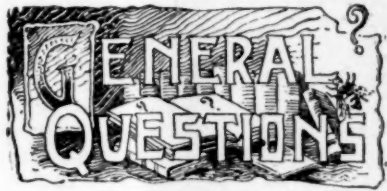
The BEE JOURNAL is ready to go on with the fight, and promises not to grow weary in service. Let every true brother and sister stand for Right till victory shall crown her on the throne, and Wrong shall be put down forever!

**Great Music Offer.**—Send to Popular Music Monthly, Indianapolis, Ind., the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ, together with eight cents in postage, and they will mail you one copy of the "Popular Music Monthly," containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ.

**Catalogues for 1894** are on our desk from the following:

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.  
John Nebel & Son, High Hill, Mo.  
W. S. Bellows, Ladara, Iowa.  
Geo. E. Hilton, Fremont, Mich.  
M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Mich.  
St. Joseph Apiary Co., St. Joseph, Mo.  
Oliver Foster, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.  
Phoenix Nursery Co., Bloomington, Ills.  
J. W. Bittenbender, Knoxville, Iowa.  
W. R. Graham Mfg. Co., Greenville, Tex.  
Edw. Smith, Carpenter, Ills.  
Chas. H. Thies, Steeleville, Ills.

**A Binder** for holding a year's numbers of the BEE JOURNAL we mail for only 50 cents; or clubbed with the JOURNAL for \$1.40.



ANSWERED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER,  
MARENGO, ILL.

In this department will be answered those questions needing IMMEDIATE attention, and such as are not of sufficient special interest to require replies from the 20 or more apiarists who help to make "Queries and Replies" so interesting on another page. In the main, it will contain questions and answers upon matters that particularly interest beginners.—Ed.

#### Fears the Bees May Starve.

I purchased two colonies of Italian bees from a Mr. Fritt a short time ago, and I am afraid I have "got my foot into it." I should have waited until spring. He moved them to my place yesterday (Feb. 2nd). He was afraid they might die, or something happen to them, as two other colonies he had starved to death (so he said). I put the two colonies into my cellar. They are in Simplicity hives, and all right at present. I put two plates of sugar syrup, one in each hive, so if they do run short of honey, they can commence on the syrup, which is made of three pounds of granulated sugar to one quart of water, and I put in a pinch of tartaric acid. Have I done right? Please inform me how to handle them until spring.  
Kendrick, Idaho. S. W. B.

ANSWER.—There probably isn't much to be done but to try to keep them from starving, and hope for the best. They may take the syrup all right, but candy as described in the text-books would be better, providing you haven't honey to give them. There is danger that they will drown in the syrup, and you can help that by putting in shavings, bits of wood, or something of the kind. Another danger is that they may not come down to the feed at all. Candy on top of the frames would be safer and surer.

#### Queen that Stopped Laying.

Is a queen that stops laying in August any good? In looking over a colony of bees last August, I found one with neither brood nor eggs, and I could not find the queen. I looked again in a few days, with the same result, so I concluded the queen was dead, and I sent for one, introduced her in the usual way, and after a day or two I found all the bees in the cage with



her dead, and I opened it a little more to help her out. I found her dead at the entrance of the hive the next day, so I suppose the old queen is still there. What can I do about it? When I packed that colony for winter, the hive was full to overflowing, but many of them appeared to me to be old bees.

SUBSCRIBER.

Idlewild, Pa.

ANSWER.—A good queen is not likely to stop laying in August. Such a thing might happen, however, if no honey was to be had.

There seems to be nothing very certain in your case. I should have strong suspicion that your colony was queenless. The simple fact that the new queen was lost, is no proof that another queen is there. Bees are freaky things, and may have concluded they didn't want that new queen, anyhow.

Let them alone until spring, and if no brood appears when there is plenty in other hives, treat it as a queenless colony, and may be the best thing is to break it up and use the bees to strengthen a weak colony.

#### Queen-Trap During a Honey-Flow.

If the Alley queen-trap is put on during a honey-flow, will it discourage the bees to any great extent? or will they work with the same energy as before? A. B. B. Belle Vernon, Pa.

ANSWER.—It troubles them a little at first, but they soon get used to it.

#### Queen-Excluders—Queenless Colony.

I saw in the BEE JOURNAL what Mr. J. H. Rupp, of Washington, Kan., said in regard to the brace and burr comb trouble, that if bee-keepers would use the Hoffman fixed frames altogether, they would get rid of brace and burr combs. Another great thing they would get rid of, and that is the honey-boards, he said. Well, I believe the former statement, but not the latter. Why? The simple reason is, if we as bee-keepers do as he directs us, how are we to exclude the queen from the supers?

1. I think unless we use honey-boards or perforated zinc, the queen would go into the top story where the sections are, and then things would be in bad condition to get honey free from brood. Am I not right? I have never had occasion to use honey-boards or perforated zinc, for the reason I have never had any call. I am going to work for comb honey altogether the coming season, and use the wood-bound zinc honey-boards, if it is necessary. What do you think would be the best policy?

2. I have a colony of Italians which is queenless at present, and has been queenless ever since I put them into winter quarters last fall. They are as strong as

they were in the fall. Can I not rear a queen by feeding another strong colony syrup, say one glass full every night until I get the queen to deposit eggs, then after the eggs have hatched into larvae, insert a frame, putting it into the center of the brood-chamber of the queenless colony? If so, how long will it need feeding? and is it not just as good a plan to get a queen?—that is, suppose a fellow has not the "gold-dust." P. F.

Whitesburg, Tenn.

ANSWERS.—1. A honey-board is not necessarily a queen-excluder. I have used the slatted honey-boards by the hundred, but without any excluder zinc, and have produced tons of comb honey over them. There is nothing to hinder the queen going up into the super if she wants to, any more than she is hindered from going out at the entrance to the hive, but she doesn't seem to want to. It is possible that she may go up sometimes to explore, but she does not find things to her mind there, and it is so seldom that I find brood in the sections that it would not pay to be at the expense of having excluders. Last year I tried thick and wide top-bars with no honey-board, and had no brood in the sections.

2. I don't believe you'll gain anything by trying to hurry up matters too much. If those queenless bees are allowed to remain quiet they may last a good while, and I don't believe I'd try to rear a queen before about the time the bees begin to get ready to swarm. If you force them much before that you'll not have a very good queen. After the bees begin to work on flowers, and you have a colony strong enough to spare it, will be time enough to give your queenless bees a frame of brood. You may lose more than you'll gain then, for as a rule a colony that had no queen in the fall isn't worth much fussing in the spring.

#### Keeping Bees Near a Highway.

Has a person, or persons, the right under the laws of Missouri, to operate an apiary at or near a public highway? If not, what is the penalty for so doing? If there is a law, what distance does it require that an apiary shall be from a public highway, it being understood that the bee-keeper owns the land on which the apiary is located? J. E. E.

McFall, Mo.

ANSWER.—I am not fully informed as to the laws of Missouri, but I suppose as in all States, bee-keeping is a legitimate pursuit, just as much as keeping cattle. In various

instances attempts have been made to prohibit the keeping of bees, but the National Bee-Keepers' Union has so far been triumphant. By paying an annual fee of \$1.00 any one may become a member, and have the Union fight his battles for him, providing he is not in trouble when he applies for membership, for it would be manifestly unfair for the members to support the Union and allow others to have the benefit without bearing any of the expense until they had got into trouble. Mr. Thos. G. Newman, Manager, is the man to send the dollar to, and as no bee-keeper knows when he may need the help of the Union, it is wise for all to join. Mr. Newman's address is 147 South Western Ave., Chicago, Ills.

To keep on the safe side, I think I would not put bees nearer than a rod from the highway, or if I wanted to put them nearer I would build a tight board fence about eight feet high. In short, I would try not to have my bees disturb any one on the highway.

#### Distance Between Hives—Swarming.

1. How far apart should hives stand (in the apiary) when in a row?
2. Can a person tell the day before when the bees are going to swarm? If so, how?

Portland, Oreg. W. H. R.

ANSWERS.—1. If room is scarce, they will do if placed so close together that there is only comfortable room to work between them, say three feet between the hives. You can set them in pairs, the two hives of each pair almost touching, and then three feet from one pair to another.

2. I don't know of any sure way. Generally they will swarm about as soon as the first queen-cell is sealed over, but they may swarm before or after that time.

#### Moving Bees—Crooked Combs.

1. I have 21 colonies, and I intend moving them from their present location, about 15 feet. What is the best time to move them, in cold or warm weather?

2. I have 4 colonies on movable-frame hives, whose combs are so crooked that the frames cannot be moved. Would you transfer them into new hives? If it was done, would they be likely to swarm this season? Would they store as much surplus honey?

F. T. B.

Brookewood, Va.

ANSWERS.—1. For so short a distance it matters little about the weather, and I

would rather move them before they get to flying. If no hives are left on the old spot, everything made to look as homelike there as possible, and boards set up before the entrances, there need be little trouble.

2. If I wanted to handle the frames I certainly should have them straightened out. But why not straighten the combs and keep them in the old hives? If rightly done, you will hardly find it makes any difference about the swarming or surplus.

#### Convention Notices.

KANSAS.—There will be a meeting of the Southeastern Kansas Bee-Keepers' Association on March 16, 1894, at the apiaries of Thomas Willett, 5 miles northeast of Bronson, Bourbon Co., Kansas. All are invited to come.

J. C. BALCH, Sec.

Bronson, Kans.

TEXAS.—The Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their 16th annual meeting at Greenville, Tex., on Wednesday and Thursday, April 4 and 5, 1894. Everybody invited. No hotel bills to pay. We expect a large meeting and a good time. Don't fail to come.

E. J. ATCHLEY, Sec.

WISCONSIN.—You are cordially and urgently requested to attend the Southwestern Wisconsin Bee Keepers' Convention, to be held at Boscobel, Grant Co., Wis. at the City Hall, on Thursday and Friday, March 15 and 16, 1894. All topics relative to bee-keeping will be discussed and essays are solicited. There will be a Question-Box for questions to be answered. We shall endeavor to make you feel at home with us during this convention, providing places for each one as far as possible.

A. A. ARMS, Sec.

Hurlbut, Wis.

#### The Amateur Bee-Keeper,

is the name of a neat little pamphlet designed for the class its name indicates—amateurs and beginners in bee-keeping. It is written by Mr. J. W. Rouse, of Missouri, a practical apiarist and helpful writer. It contains over 60 pages, and we will send it postpaid for 25 cents; or club it with the BEE JOURNAL for one year—both for only \$1.15.

**Honey as Food and Medicine** is just the thing to help sell honey, as it shows the various ways in which honey may be used as a food and as a medicine. Try 100 copies of it, and see what good "salesmen" they are. See the third page of this number of the BEE JOURNAL for description and prices.

**Great Premium** on page 285!



CONDUCTED BY  
**MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY,**  
 BEEVILLE, TEXAS.

### Are Imported Italian Queens or Bees a Pure Race?

A subscriber asks the question, "Are queens reared in Italy and sent to the United States pure Italians?" I will answer this as best I can.

First, in one sense of the word I should call any queens pure Italian if they were reared in Italy, no matter what color they were; but I think our friend was striking at a different thing when he asked the question. Now I am going to make some statements that may be called in question by some of our good bee-keepers.

It has been mentioned that there were no pure Italian or pure race of bees in Italy. Well, I believe differently, as a number of the best imported queens have been kept three years, away out from other bees, and no mismated queens, and no tendency to run out, but on the contrary they have improved upon themselves, both as to color and honey-gathering qualities. I am of the opinion that a nice, straight 3-banded race of bees from Italy will *never* run to black bees if kept clear out of the reach of other bees. I know that Italy may have our common black or German bees, and of course they would mix in Italy as well as here; also any other race or strain of bees will mix with the Italians, but I am now satisfied that to get a pure marked strain of bees from Italy—say a queen, or queens whose progeny are all *uniformly* marked 3-banded Italians—and put them out ten miles from any other bees, and not allow any bees nearer than ten miles, they will remain not less than 3-banded Italians, and if any change takes place in color they will get more yellow all the while.

Our friend asked another question, as follows: "Are there any bees that come from Italy that are more than 3-banded?" To this I will say that I

never saw more than a 3-banded queen, or one whose progeny were more than 3-banded, that were direct from Italy; but more often we get queens from Italy that show only 2-banded bees, unless they are full of honey and bent over, or crawling upon a window. These last are what are usually called the leather-colored bees, and are preferred by some for honey-gathering. But this is just a notion, in my opinion, and got started out that way by some of our good bee-keepers, and still holds good, and of course it will take some time yet to convince everybody that they are no better than any good strain of Italian bees.

Now you know, or some of you at least, that the world has the idea that it is a Bible saying that "*God* helps those that help themselves;" but I can't find just those words in my Bible, still some may never know but it is true Bible. Now, whenever a thing gets a-going, it is hard to correct it, especially if there is no great wrong in it, as no one cares enough about it, since it may be a good thing to try to stop it, and on it goes.

Well, this is my belief about the leather-colored or red clover queens, etc. They are no better than other good strains of Italians, and I have tried to see if I could find any difference in different kinds of Italian bees, as to honey-gathering, and I must honestly confess that after fair trials, under the same conditions, I find no difference in the honey-gathering qualities of Italian bees, especially of those where care was taken to be fair and impartial, and from queens properly reared. Mind you, I do not mean that no one colony of Italian bees will not gather more honey than another—I mean to take it by apiaries of 100 or more colonies, and average them up. Some bees are lazy, and a decided difference can be noticed between two colonies; and bees are much like other stock, good and bad in all apiaries. But, in conclusion, I will say I have found no one strain of Italians better for honey than another.

### Golden Bees and Honey Resources of Arkansas.

As there has been so much in print, of late, about golden bees and queens, I will write my experience with the golden Italians. I have been rearing those beautiful bees for three years, and as for honey-gatherers I have tested them with the 3-banded, and I find them to be superior for honey-gathering in this

latitude. This is a very good honey country, and I find the 5-banded bees "get there" in nearly every case. I have spared neither time nor money to get the best bees, and I find more good traits in the golden bees than any others I have tried.

Now I will give some of the honey resources of this country. My bees have been gathering some honey from the pine in January, and are now gathering pollen from the elm and maple. So far bees have wintered well. Fruit-trees and red-bud are our first blooms that produce honey; then come blackberry and holly; the latter is our main crop, or best honey. Then comes black-gum, and then locust and basswood, of which we have a lot, and it yields honey every year. But holly is the finest honey I ever saw, and has the finest flavor of any honey I ever tasted. I used to eat white clover honey in Tennessee, but holly is ahead.

The creeks and river bottoms are covered with holly trees, and they bloom about May 1st, and continue about 15 to 20 days. Bees load so heavily when they are gathering holly honey that they fall in front of their hives. I have seen bees fill their hives with this honey when there were not enough bees to cover the combs. J. W. TAYLOR.

Hempstead Co., Ark.



### The Race of Bees Preferred.

**Query 912.**—Judging from your own experience, what race or variety of bees do you prefer?—Bee-Keeper.

Italian.—C. C. MILLER.  
Carniolan.—E. FRANCE.  
Italians.—A. B. MASON.  
The Syrians.—M. MAHIN.  
Italians.—EUGENE SECOR.  
Italians.—JAMES A. GREEN.  
Italian.—J. M. HAMBAUGH.  
Italians.—MRS. L. HARRISON.

Italians.—MRS. J. N. HEATER.

Pure Italian.—DADANT & SON.

Pure Italian.—J. P. H. BROWN.

The Italian.—G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Italians.—MRS. JENNIE ATCHLEY.

Pure Italians.—EMERSON T. ABBOTT.

Italians, all the time.—JAS. A. STONE.

Italian, or Italian hybrid.—P. H. ELWOOD.

I prefer Italians—with a strong liking for Carniolans.—WILL M. BARNUM.

A cross between the Italian and the German or black bee.—R. L. TAYLOR.

Italian bees, until we find something better, which is not yet.—G. W. DEMAREE.

I have found nothing better than a good strain of Italians.—S. I. FREEBORN.

I am still in doubt between the Italian and the pure Carniolan.—J. H. LARABEE.

I have pure Italians, Carniolans, and other strains, but I prefer a hybrid Italian-Carniolan the best of all.—C. H. DIBBERN.

I doubt if there are any better bees than the dark strains of Italians. It is possible that Carniolans are better, but I have too brief an experience to make me certain that such is the case.—A. J. COOK.

The Syrio-Albino, of course. These bees are very large, great workers, fine comb-builders, highly prolific, and very hardy. The queens have been bred to the best Italian drones for nine years.—G. L. TINKER.

For pure bloods, "Carniolans." For hybrids, Italian queens crossed with Syrian drones have done better with me than pure Italians. We had 80 colonies in the home yard mated in that way.—H. D. CUTTING.

The *Italians*, every time. They have stood the test many years, and come out ahead always. None are better. Others, though highly recommended, may not prove as good. The *Italians* are good enough for any one.—J. E. POND.

**Capons and Caponizing**, by Edward Warren Sawyer, M. D., Fanny Field, and others. It shows in clear language and illustrations all about caponizing fowls; and thus how to make the most money in poultry-raising. Every poultry-keeper should have it. Price, postpaid, 30 cents; or clubbed with BEE JOURNAL one year, for \$1.10.





### Foul Brood—An Experience.

*Written for the American Bee Journal*

BY SAMUEL SIMMINS.

On my first acquaintance with foul brood, now nearly 20 years since, I did not fully realize what I had on my hands.

I have already mentioned (on page 501, of 1893) how I considered I had brought on the disease in the particular colonies alluded to, and when I discovered the combs in the spring of the following year just one rotten mass of dead brood, capped and uncapped, with holes in the sunken cappings, some of which were as black as ink, I found it was time something was done.

I was not on hand in time to prevent robbing, but I at once proceeded to destroy the whole of those foul smelling combs, together with the frames. In consequence of the robbing it was not long before other hives showed evidence of disease, and the brood was cut out as often as the disease was noticed in the combs. But this was, I found, only playing with a plague which had made up its mind to appear again, and yet again, holding on with increasing tenacity, until the entire life of the colony would be threatened by its insidious inroads, where it had once got a hold.

Was *this* foul brood, about which I had read without feeling any special interest, little thinking what vital importance the question would one day have for myself? Yes, indeed, I had found a cooler for the bee-fever. I was determined not to give in, but now recognizing the virulent character of the plague which faced me, I proceeded with more caution.

I used no tool without seeing that it was carefully cleansed and disinfected after each operation; and carried out all manipulations in the evenings. Long after I had seen the last of the disease, I on no occasion went from one hive to another without disinfecting my hands, etc., in the same way.

I no longer cut out the parts of combs showing diseased larvae, but made new colonies, and after two days' confinement, started them on empty frames having wax guides. The old combs were allowed to stand for the healthy brood to hatch, while succeeding "swarmed" combs were piled up above the earlier lots, until by removing and burning the combs as fast as cleared of brood that would hatch, I at last succeeded in confining the disease to one "hospital," and that in its turn was "swarmed," when all the combs were destroyed.

As soon as I adopted this systematic process of dealing with the disease, allowing no laying queen with the combs of hatching brood, I found I was on the right road, and at last complete success rewarded my months of weary, profitless toiling; and yet not profitless, surely, for I do not think I ever learned a better lesson in bee-keeping. Occasionally since that time I have had colonies sent to me, having the plague, but its career has been short every time; and in no instance has it spread to any of my other colonies. So cautious and suspicious did that experience make me, that the slightest discoloration or displacement of a single larva among ten thousand, my eye will immediately detect.

During the course of my experience I hived several renovated colonies upon frames that had been thoroughly scraped and scalded after destroying the diseased combs, but in each case the trouble appeared again. The same occurred with hives so used again, and thereafter each colony (always after two days' confinement) was started in a new or disinfected hive, and the disease did not appear again.

It may be that in my earlier operations with the disease it re-appeared through some over-sight of my own, for in the face of the mass of evidence brought forward by Mr. McEvoy, I am not prepared to say that the same hives cannot be used again without disinfection. The whole matter may resolve itself into a question of how long the microbes can exist after being deprived of their natural element; and I must await further personal experience along this line before deciding for or against the plan. However, disinfection is very little trouble, and one is always on the safe side in taking this further precaution.

I have never found the partial starvation plan the least detriment to the bees, and it must cause less wear and tear to

vital energy than the original process of Mr. McEvoy, which means rather more labor, in twice shaking the colony from the combs. I should want a job of this kind cleared right away at one operation, without going over the ground the second time.

It is evident that even at the second shaking off, the bees must take up some of the same honey; but this again points to the conclusion that the infectious microbe does not live long where brood has been absent for several days. Having no disease about me (and not desiring it), these questions remain open for some other experimenter to bring to a satisfactory conclusion; and until the operation is carried out under strict microscopical examination, most beekeepers experienced with foul brood will be at a loss to account for Mr. McEvoy's plan of using the same hives again, without disinfection.

From my own study of the subject I am aware that the human system can be cured of most derangements, and all micro-organisms caused to subside without the aid of drugs in any form; but the hive-combs containing both dead and living, cannot be treated as an individual, and the surroundings are so different, that I think it unwise to neglect the precaution of using medicated food *after renovation*, as an aid to prevention of the disease recurring. I have cured without, but I should not recommend that as the best way, especially for novices.

Mr. McEvoy mentions his experiments in returning diseased colonies immediately upon fully stored combs. His earlier experience shows this to be a critical undertaking; but had he returned such colonies on to unsealed combs previously filled with medicated food by the aid of a rose-watering can, or large syringe, he would doubtless have been successful every time, and I have reason to believe this same plan will in the future prove more satisfactory and expeditious than either Mr. McEvoy's original plan or that of partial starvation.

I notice Mrs. Atchley's recent reply to Mr. McEvoy, giving her proof that dead brood does not result in foul brood; and yet I can assure her I have done the same thing many times, and should expect to do it until the end of the chapter without ever producing the real plague.

Nothing could have disposed of that dead brood quicker than to *distribute it* among healthy, vigorous colonies. I should expect to pile the whole lot up in a lump in the middle of the bee-yard

without ever encouraging *bacillus alvei*. But give me one full set of combs, all loaded with dead brood, and only a pint or two of bees sitting thereon, with a queen, and the usual inducements to breeding where such a weak lot will *never* clear out the fast-rotting brood around them!—there will be but one result from the living attempting to procreate their species and feeding their young among the filth surrounding them—and that result will be the *infectious* plague. In such a combination alone, can we look for its origin, in districts where infection is *out of the question*.

Seaford, England.

### Brood-Frames—A Correction.

Written for the American Bee Journal  
BY BARNETT TAYLOR.

FRIEND YORK:—On page 185, in a letter of mine, you make me say this:

"I see the question of shallow hives is still receiving attention, also the best manner of making and using closed-end frames in full brood-chambers. The so-called Hoffman frames, I made long before I heard of Mr. Hoffman. It is the only way I ever used a closed-end frame, that I could tolerate in a full brood-chamber. These frames can be taken out easily, kill no bees, and are simple and cheap to make."

Now, Mr. Editor, this makes me commend the partly-closed end frame for full brood-chambers, which I do not do. The letter should read, "The best manner of using *fixed* frames in *full brood-chambers*. I recommend partly-closed end frames for the very shallow hives where the frames are scarcely ever handled singly, but the frame that I had in view when I was writing the letter in question, was the *wire end frame* I have used so long with such satisfaction.

When I was first establishing out-apiaries, I concluded that the frames with partly-closed ends would be excellent for moving about, and as I concluded to use full brood-chambers in the out-yards, I made some 300 or 400 hives in that way; but my partner condemned them as soon as he tried handling them in comparison with the wire end frame. He is now successfully managing his own bees, and would rather pay for hives with wire end frames than have hives with Hoffman frames as a gift.

Two or three years ago I concluded to abandon the out-yards, and run the home yard only, where I use the little

double brood-chamber hives, and it left me with 200 or 300 full brood-chamber hives, some of which had been in use, but many were new. I do not expect to ever manufacture many more hives, but these surplus hives that I did not want to use myself, I wished to sell to my trusting friends who would buy any style of hive I recommended, so I deliberately burned all these closed-end frames—some 3,000 of them—and am making new wire-end frames to take their place, as I did not want to go out of the hive business by selling my friends hives that I would not, after much experience, use myself.

I have never commended the Hoffman style of frame in full brood-chambers, after becoming acquainted with them in actual use; to this effect I have written many times during recent years, and now to let this seeming contradiction of all I have said for years, go uncorrected, would leave me in a most unenviable position before the bee-keeping world.

I know that this is not a very favorable report for closed-end frames, but it is a true transcript of my mind and feeling after much experience, and I believe the bee-keeping world will be benefited by hearing this final report. I write it in no spirit of self-interest, and with no shadow of hostility to any living person's interest.

Forestville, Minn.

[We are glad Bro. Taylor has thus set himself in what he considers his proper light, for we certainly would not willingly have any one's views misrepresented in these columns. Evidently his usually sharp pencil slipped a little, and hence the error. Now, however, all will know just what Mr. Taylor's views are on the subject.—Ed.]

## Sweet Clover—Putting Bees Out, Etc.

*Written for the American Bee Journal*

BY DR. C. C. MILLER.

FRIEND YORK:—The following letter I received from Friend M. M. Baldrige some time ago, and thinking it might be of interest to the readers of the BEE JOURNAL, I send it to you:

ST. CHARLES, Ills.

DR. C. C. MILLER—

Dear Friend:—Some time ago one of my bee-correspondents in Arizona wrote me that he did not dare to scatter sweet

clover seed in his neighborhood because you had stated that the "English sparrow" is a daisy compared with it." I wrote him that I had seen no such statement in print, and requested him to tell me where he saw it. He says now that he has tried to find the statement, but has not been able to do so, but thinks it was among the "Straws" in *Gleanings*. He says he has surely seen it in print somewhere, and that it was credited to you.

I now write you to know if what my correspondent says is true, and if you can give me directions for finding the statement, and will do so.

Chas. F. Muth has tried in print to discourage the growing of sweet clover, but I was not aware that you had done so, but perhaps you have.

In reply to Friend Muth, I can say that if sweet clover can be grown so plentifully and successfully within the flight of my apiary, as to cover up, smother out, or destroy white clover entirely, that I should gladly make the exchange. Sweet clover is a success with me, and I would rather have one acre of it for my bees to gather honey from than to have ten acres of white clover! And I can find more bee-keepers to say the same.

### PUTTING BEES OUT IN SPRING.

My bees were put into my house-cellar on Nov. 15th—a trifle earlier than I wanted to put them in. The fall of 1892 I put them in some two weeks later. I took them out on March 10th—the very first day in March the bees could fly with safety. I would have put them out at an earlier date had the weather suited me. I then left the bees out and went to Arizona. On my return, the last of April, all my bees were in fine condition, and were ready to swarm the last of May and the forepart of June. They were black bees. None were lost in the cellar, but two colonies became queenless in the spring, and were broken up when I came back from the West.

For a number of years past I have put my bees out early, and I like the plan better than the late putting out. This same plan has been adopted for several years past by Geo. Thompson, of Geneva, and S. M. Way, of Batavia. By this plan we think we get rid of considerable spring dwindling. We start the bees to breeding by this early flight, and thereby secure young bees to take the place of the old ones. Some bee-keepers object to the early-putting-out plan, but

we think we can meet all their objections.

#### WINTERING BEES—SEALED COVERS.

I lost all my bees near Richland Centre, Wis., last winter. I left them out-doors, up there, for the first time, and packed them in boxes, on the summer stands, and with dry planer shavings, as advised by others, and left the wood covers on sealed down. I want no more sealed covers for me, especially when the winters are severe and continuous. Had the winter been an open one so the bees could have flown now and then, sealed covers might have done no harm. In my home cellar I do not find very much difference whether the covers are sealed down or slightly raised up. The temperature therein seldom or never gets below 40°, but ranges from 40° to 55°.

My experience in wintering bees last year, in Wisconsin, did not, however, convince me that it was a poor plan to leave bees out-doors, and to pack them in planer shavings. I think they would have died any way, whether in the cellar or out-doors, even if the covers had been properly arranged, and mainly because their honey was of very poor quality. Mrs. Pickard wintered her bees in cellars, and was fairly successful, but, in my judgment, this was mainly owing to the fact that she fed her bees on sugar syrup after the honey season closed, and hence they had a good quality of food to live upon.

The loss of my bees in Wisconsin was not, on some accounts, a very serious one to me, and mainly because I had decided to get out of Richland county, anyway, at the close the past season of 1893. When I went up there to start an apiary, some five years ago, I was led to believe that there would seldom or never be a failure in the honey crop in that part of the State, and especially where there was plenty of basswood within range of an apiary. But in due time I found this to be a mistake. I kept bees up there four summers, and I had just two crops of honey! Now one crop of honey in two years' time, in any locality, won't suit my purpose at all. Basswood may bloom some every year, but it is not safe to rely upon it oftener than every other year.

Respectfully yours,

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There is no question that there is a strong antipathy to sweet clover as found growing along the roadsides—at least in some places. On some of the roads near me it was all cut down the past summer—a distinction accorded to no other plant.

Let me make a suggestion to any who would like to have sweet clover left on the roadside, premising that as a general rule it is cut down just after it commences to bloom, when it has attained full size. Advise those who have the care of the roads in charge, to cut down all sweet clover along the roadsides before it comes in bloom, or perhaps before it has reached full height. It will be easier to cut it down then, and the stubble left will not be so disagreeable. That's for the road. For you, it will throw out shoots that will not grow to such height as to be disagreeable, but will still bloom, and will bloom later than if left undisturbed. The later bloom is more valuable, coming after white clover. The hay thus secured would be valued by some, especially where animals have learned to like it.

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C. C. MILLER.

Marengo, Ill.

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Written for the American Bee Journal

BY H. D. CUTTING.

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He is a pert, saucy little fellow—always eager to attack the passer-by—let it be the majestic red-tail hawk or the unassuming chipping sparrow. Neither does he leave the object of his wrath until it has sailed high in air, or re-

treated to the bushes, surprised and annoyed at his "king-ship's" wanton audacity.

Almost every one who is so fortunate as to possess a bee-yard considers the king-bird as an enemy of no small account, and he does not hesitate to vent his spleen on bird or nest when opportunity affords. It is not much to be wondered at, when we think that the apiarist gives the bird but little thought, excepting when he "catches him eating his bees."

But I think were we to study the life and habits of "Tyrannus Tyrannus" from his first appearance in the soft, vernal days of spring, until the early September frosts warn them of the approach of the cold, grey winter, that it would cause the arm of the destroyer of their homes to at least quaver in the performing of its "duty" (?).

Allow me to quote from Langille's "Our Birds in their Haunts:" "Perched on some branch or part of the fence after the manner of the fly-catcher in general, he waits for his insect prey, which he snaps up on the wing with a sharp click of the bill, as he cuts short circles in the air, sometimes hovering beautifully to reconnoitre or take his pick of a flock of gnats. Occasionally he may snap up a bee from the hive, but for this small trespass his extensive destruction of noxious insects abundantly compensates." Again, quoting from Oliver Davies' "Nests and Eggs:"

"It destroys thousands of noxious insects which more than compensates all the bees it eats."

And again from "A B C of Bee-Culture:"

"I think we had better use our rifles and shot-guns in a way to induce them to learn that apiaries are 'unhealthy' localities for such boarders."

As the reader will see, there is a sort of jar between the ornithologist and apiarist. This put me to thinking and observing a little on my own account.

My observations are that the bees which are taken—and they are taken largely in the early part of the season—are taken as a substitute for the gnats and midgets of his more common food, which are more abundant later on. Then, too, it is reasonable to suppose that this is the case, for were it the intention of the bird to live entirely on the honey-bee, she would surely attempt to build her nest and rear her young in or near the apiary. On the other hand, it is placed in the orchard, or, as I have found dozens of them in a willow over-

hanging a creek, a mile or more distant from the nearest bees. This alone is sufficient evidence to show that bee-eating is not an established character of the bird, for food, water and nesting accommodations are the things which govern the nesting sites of our feathered friends.

It has been a thing wondered at a great deal by our apiarists, how the bird prevents the bee from stinging. The sharp "click" which is heard is when that is settled. (The bird manages it much as we do when we find a bee in our coat sleeve—"Hit it so quickly that it can't sting.") Then after the bee is partly masticated, the undigestible parts, as the wings, legs, segments, etc., are disgorged. This is largely participated in by insectivorous birds.

I hope these few words in behalf of "Tyrannus" will cause my friends to at least *think* before they act.

New Sharon, Iowa.

## An Experience in Bee-Keeping.

*Written for the American Bee Journal*

BY M. BEAUPRE.

I live in what is commonly called the "Long Point country," on the north shore of Lake Erie, in Ontario. How I came to be a bee-keeper was this: A neighbor of mine in the spring of 1891 wanted to trade a colony of bees for a ton of hay. My first thoughts were not favorable, for I had owned bees twice before, having 2 or 3 colonies in the fall and none in the spring. However, I knew I had not given them a fair trial, and with a word of encouragement from Mrs. B. (I suppose she was a little favorable toward the B's—bees), I thought I would try again, and so the trade was made.

About May 20th, one evening, I brought them home. That summer they swarmed three times, and gave me 85 pounds of comb honey. That opened my eyes to the possibilities of bee-keeping. I then began to read and talk bees. I lost the last after-swarm the next winter, although they lived until April, taking a good flight at that time, but I did not know enough to feed them, so they starved within a few weeks of the time they could have gathered something for themselves.

The next season, by the help of a neighbor, I increased the three colonies to nine, by dividing. I introduced Italian queens in them. Several of the



colonies were weak in the fall, so I had to feed them, but they all came out in good condition last spring except one. I think this one lost its queen in the fall, as it had drones in the hive all winter, and with plenty of stores they gradually died, so by spring they were all gone. But I had no reason to be discouraged, and as I walked among my bees and saw what fine large ones they were, and how briskly they were at work, I really felt proud.

As I did not altogether like the dividing plan, and as I was anxious to increase the number of my colonies, I thought I would try natural swarming. I fed them in the spring, and kept them shut down, and, oh, my, how they did swarm! From 8 colonies in the spring I had increased to 32 in the fall, and had taken 360 pounds of comb honey, mostly in one-pound sections.

I must tell what one colony did, although it is a big bee (not fish) story. It swarmed four times, and the first swarm, which was hived on empty combs, swarmed twice, making seven in all; and when I weighed them last fall, there were none of them but what weighed over 60 pounds, and two of them 70 pounds, in 12-inch Langstroth hives; and I took from these seven 150 pounds of comb honey. I had some swarms that lost their queens, and you may be sure I gave them some eggs from that queen to rear a queen from.

I will not tell you what fun I had when two swarms came out at the same time and united, and some other incidents, but suffice to say I had my bees placed in chaff in good season.

Well, on Christmas day they all had a good flight, and as I was cleaning off the bottom-boards with a bent wire, where a few dead bees had fallen, one of them (not the dead ones) gave me a "Christmas present" very close to my eye. I kept it for two or three days.

I bought 12 more colonies, so I now have 44 in all, and expect, if they winter well, they will make it lively for me next summer. I had one colony (not the one that swarmed so much) that I think must have had the old-fashioned ague, by the way they shook and shivered. It might have been that they were not used to the climate, as they came from "over the line." However, by bountiful feeding I saw no signs of the disease at their Christmas flight.

Forestville, Ont., Jan. 5.

## California to Help Her Bee-Keepers.

*Written for the American Bee Journal*

BY W. A. FRYAL.

The bee-keepers of California are going to fare better at the hands of the State than they have had reason heretofore to hope for. At the session of the California State Bee-keepers' Association, held in Los Angeles in February, 1893, as one of the vice-presidents of the Association, I was commissioned by the convention to go to the State capitol and have a Bill introduced in the legislature granting the Association an appropriation of \$500 to pay for printing its reports, and for printing such other matter that would promote the industry in this State. As the legislature was nearing its close, or, rather, the last day upon which Bills could be introduced was almost at hand, when the convention adjourned, I did not have much time to lose in getting to Sacramento. Though I did not lose any time in leaving for the north, I was delayed some time by a bad wreck and wash-out on the line a few hundred miles north of Los Angeles.

The Bill was introduced, but it had the ill-luck of having about 750 Bills ahead of it; it was impossible to get it advanced on the file at that late day of the session. But the way to get a like, or even better, bill before the next session of legislature, had been laid. I had conversation with some of the assemblymen and senators, about the importance of granting the bee-keepers of the State some allowance for the publication of their reports, as is given the fruit-growers and other societies. Some of these legislators were my personal friends, and they promised to get a Bill, granting a suitable allowance as asked for, passed at the next session of the legislature. This was almost as satisfactory as getting the money at that time—the bee-men did not hope to accomplish much last year, from the fact that they knew that the time was too limited when they sent me to the Capital.

I favored the bee-keepers asking for a large appropriation and thereby set themselves up in as fine style as the State Horticultural Society and the State Agricultural Society, both of which obtain a magnificent appropriation from the legislature at each session thereof. This would allow having an Apicultural Commission, the members of which would probably be appointed by

**Have You Read page 285 yet ?**

the Governor and would represent the several sections of the State. If such a Bill was passed, it would have the effect of reducing the amount of money appropriated to the other societies, unless a heavy drain was to be made on the State funds.

While the majority of the members of the Association were sure that the beemen would not get anything, I was more sanguine; I thought that there must be some way of helping the beekeepers, even before the next session of the legislature, so I entered into correspondence with some of the State officers, and at last it appears that my labors are to be crowned with sweet success.

In reply to a communication I sent to the State Board of Agriculture, in which I inquired if that body could not see its way clear to print the proceedings and other documents of the State Bee-Keepers' Association, I received a letter from the Secretary, dated Dec. 23, 1893, an extract of which is here given:

We are always pleased to have the various agricultural industries fully represented in our Annual Report. We have been greatly handicapped by the present Board of Examiners as they have cut us down to one-third of the usual space amount.

Under the law we are compelled to print the reports of the 41 districts, which, in itself, is quite a volume, and necessitates the utmost care to get the amount of matter in the limit required by the State Board of Examiners.

We will, however, do the best possible, and at this time I think we can grant you 30 pages; but as to the other printing I cannot now say what the Board of Examiners will do. You might send me an estimate of the amount you will need during the year, and I will endeavor to have it passed upon by them.

I fully appreciate the importance of the great industry you represent, and, as I said before, the State Agricultural Society is only too happy to aid it in the way indicated.

Our endeavors are to encourage all branches of Agriculture, and we recognize this as a most important one.

This shows that the State Agricultural Society, which is under State control, recognizes apiculture as *an important branch of Agriculture*; this being so, there is now little doubt but the beekeepers will receive that recognition which California should have long ago given them. If it were not for the way the agricultural societies of California have been run in the interests of horse-racing, and, incidentally, for gambling, it is probable the State Board of Examiners (or Auditors, as they might be called)

would be more liberal in allowing bills for the society. As I understand it, this State is divided into Agricultural Districts, each of which has its Agricultural Society and its officers. These several societies receive support from the State. In many of them, if not in all, the main center of attraction is the horse-races; seldom is much done for the other branches of Agriculture, though, in some cases, it must be admitted, the premiums for other branches are pretty liberal.

Casually opening the Report of the Society for 1888, the first thing I meet is the "Transactions of the 18th District Agricultural Association" composed of the counties of Inyo, Mono and Alpine. These are out-of-the-way counties of California; they are mountainous and sparsely inhabited, withal, they are, in many respects, rich counties. Nine pages are devoted to the report of this District, three of which are covered by the speed program and the animal show, and the premiums awarded them. Just two pages are devoted to other uses; one page being virtually blank, though there is enough color of type on it to have the printer measure it up as a full page. This District has been more liberal to the bee-keeper, than, perhaps, any other District. Wm. Muth-Rasmussen, the well known apiarist of Independence, Inyo county, carried off two premiums, the only ones awarded. For honey he received \$5, and for an apiarian display he was allowed \$10.

The 19th District is composed of the county of Santa Barbara, one of the honey counties of the state. The report of this District covers 16 pages, one-half of which is devoted to horses and other live-stock; the bee-business gets the immense space of *one line*, for it is stated that J. B. Thurman was awarded \$2 for honey!

The report just noticed contains 870 pages, and in form and mechanical make-up and excellence of paper and press-work is identical with the reports of the National Department of Agriculture. Aside from the U. S. printing office at Washington, California is said to have the largest and best equipped government printing office in the world. Most of its plant was put in to print the series of public school-books which the State provides at cost prices to all children below the high-school grade.

The report of 1889 is a book of 1086 pages; in it we find that some of the Districts that were not represented in the bee-line in the previous report, have a better showing. The 16th District is

composed of the counties of Los Angeles and Ventura, two well-known honey-centers. A Ventura firm of bee-keepers carried off four premiums aggregating \$36, and five for which they received a diploma each. C. N. Wilson, of Los Angeles, walks away with five premiums and \$19.50; while the irrepressible Bliss—the Dadant of the Pacific—received \$5.00 for the best comb foundation.

If the laws of California were amended so as to do away with the unnecessary printing of the speed programs and much of the other useless matter concerning the District "Fairs," and the space devoted to the proceedings of bee-keepers, sheep-raisers, poultry-breeders, etc., it would be space and money put to a much better use. It is a wonder that some enterprising member of the California does not endeavor to so amend the statutes of the State and thereby be doing his commonwealth a benefit which will be of lasting worth.

It would be well for all bee-keepers in the State, who have the interests of their industry at heart, to write the State Board of Agriculture asking them to give the California Bee-Keepers' Association a liberal amount of space in its Annual Report; also to allow the reports of the Association to be printed annually in pamphlet form; and allow such other printing as may be necessary to promote the interests of the industry. North Temescal, Calif.

## CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

### *Time and place of meeting.*

1894.

Mar. 15, 16.—S. W. Wisconsin, at Boscebol, Wis.  
A. A. Arms, Sec., Hurlbut, Wis.

Mar. 16.—S. E. Kansas, at Bronson, Kans.  
J. C. Balch, Sec., Bronson, Kans.

Apr. 4 5.—Texas State, at Greenville, Tex.  
E. J. Atchley, Sec., Beeville, Tex.

**In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of the time and the place of each future meeting.—THE EDITOR.**

### North American Bee-Keepers' Association

PRES.—Emerson T. Abbott....St. Joseph, Mo.  
VICE-PRES.—O. L. Hershisser....Buffalo, N. Y.  
SECRETARY—Frank Benton, Washington, D. C.  
TREASURER—George W. York....Chicago, Ills.

### National Bee-Keepers' Union.

PRESIDENT—HON. R. L. Taylor..Lapeer, Mich.  
GEN'L MANAGER—T. G. Newman, Chicago, Ill.  
147 South Western Avenue.



## The California State Convention.

*Report sent to the American Bee Journal*

BY JOHN H. MARTIN.

(Continued from page 249).

### EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened by Mrs. Moffatt favoring the audience with a song, entitled, "Simple Little Ostrich, I Know it All." Mrs. Moffatt rendered other songs during the evening, which aided much in enlivening the meeting, and were heartily applauded.

Prof. A. J. Cook, after a few personal and happy remarks, read an essay on "The Bee-Keeping Industry of California." Prof. Cook is now a teacher in the College at Claremont, and will take a lively interest in the welfare and promotion of the bee-keeping industry of this State.

Mr. Mercer showed a small can of glucose, which was as clear as water. He stated that he obtained it in San Francisco, where dealers made no secret of using it for the adulteration of honey.

Mr. Wilkins moved that a committee of three be appointed to draw up resolutions and take measures to have laws passed for the suppression of this evil.

The motion was amended so as to add two more members to the Marketing Committee. Messrs. Wilkins and Clayton were thereupon added to the committee.

Prof. Cook called for averages of the honey crop for a series of years. Several averages were given by Messrs. Corey, Wilkins and Moffatt, the following being a sample: 1876, good, average, 250 pounds per colony; '77, total failure; '78, a good season; '79, failure; '80, good; '81, poor, 100 pounds per colony; '82, good; '83, poor, 100 pounds per colony; '84, best, 400 pounds per colony; '85, failure; '86, good; '87, failure; '88, failure; '89, good; '90, good; '91, fair, 200 pounds per colony; '92, failure; '93, fair, 150 pounds per colony.

It was ascertained that the honey

yield depended upon the amount of rainfall. The more rain the better the crop. Late rains added bright prospects for a large yield. The rains of most value were when distributed through the winter.

At the close of the evening session a social reunion was held until a late hour.

#### SECOND DAY.

The first thing in order was the reports of committees.

The General Committee on resolutions, consisting of Allen Barnett, chairman; G. A. Millard, W. T. Richardson, presented the following:

WHEREAS, Apiculture in California is so different from that of other States, and that the industry is assuming such proportions in this State, and especially the southern part, be it therefore

*Resolved*, That steps be taken to have an experiment station established in Southern California.

*Resolved*, That Prof. Cook be designated as a proper person to take charge of the same, and that if possible the same be connected with the College at Claremont.

In regard to the appointment of an inspector for the foul brood, the Committee further reported:

*Resolved*, That the members of the State Bee-Keepers' Association cordially approve the action of the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors in the appointment of foul brood inspectors in said county, with unreserved power to eradicate this disease. And we would further commend this action to other counties in this State, in the passage of a similar ordinance.

The other resolutions presented by the Committee were one upon the appointment of an agent to visit foreign countries to search for new races of bees, and another against the adulteration of honey. The first was as follows:

In consideration of the probability or at least the advisability of the appointment by our government of an agent to be sent to foreign countries in search of beneficial insects; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Association would respectfully ask that Frank Benton be appointed to that position with authority to include in his investigations such facts concerning the different races of bees as well as other matters of interest that may give promise of benefit to the apiarian industry of this country.

The last is as follows:

WHEREAS, It is known that the adulteration of honey is detrimental to the consumer and producer; and, whereas, it is the sense of this committee that in order to

bring the influence of this convention to bear on this subject; be it, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the adulteration of honey by any member of this Association shall be prohibited, and subject the offender to expulsion.

*Resolved*, That this be entered as an amendment to the by-laws.

G. W. Brodbeck offered the following amendment to the by-laws, which was unanimously adopted:

ART. 7, SEC. 6.—Any member who has been guilty of adulteration of honey on presentation and investigation of the same, shall be expelled in open session of this Association.

Mr. Levering said there was much adulteration of honey in Los Angeles; that to his certain knowledge one of the leading firms dealing in honey had used five carloads of glucose in adulterating, mixing at the rate of one can of glucose to three of honey.

The resolutions were adopted.

The following report of the Marketing Committee was then read as follows:

In regard to marketing our honey, we recommend that this Association appoint a committee to correspond with the California Fruit Exchange, to ascertain on what terms this Association, or members thereof, will be admitted to the Fruit Exchange, for the purpose of handling our honey. Said committee to report to the Executive Committee of this Association, who shall have power to act.

In regard to the adulteration of honey, we would recommend that we endeavor to secure the passage of a law similar to the law now in force in regard to the adulteration of olive oil.

We would further recommend that the bee-keepers of California become members of the National Bee-Keepers' Union, thus assisting to promote means to prosecute violators of the law which we have recommended.

We further recommend producers, as far as possible, to pack their honey for market in shape to reach the consumer in the original package.

We recommend that the tare on honey be limited to the actual weight of the case, and that said weight be plainly marked on each case.

JOHN G. COREY, ROBERT DUNN, }  
L. T. ROWLEY, C. H. CLAYTON, } Com.  
R. WILKIN,

The report of the Marketing Committee was adopted, and a resolution passed directing the President to appoint a committee to correspond with the California State Fruit Exchange in view of having a representation to said organization. The following committee was appointed: W. A. Fryal, J. H. Martin, and Geo. W. Brodbeck.



The Committee on Transportation then made a short report, having interviewed the freight agents of the respective railroads. They could only recommend further efforts along this line. The committee's report was accepted.

Mr. G. B. Woodbury read a valuable essay upon "The Fruit Nemesis, or What Shall We Do to Be Saved?" A special vote of thanks was given to Mr. W. for his interesting essay.

Acting upon a suggestion in the essay, Messrs. Cook, Corey and others favored the appointment of Mr. Woodbury as a committee of one to select points from his essay in relation to the value of the honey-bee in the fertilization of fruit-blossoms, and that this be arranged and printed in pamphlet form for general distribution. A motion to that effect was adopted. The Executive Committee was authorized to use their judgment in relation to the number of copies to be published.

Prof. Cook presented the claims of the Bee-Keepers' Union upon members of the association, and a few enrolled their names.

Mr. W. T. Richardson then read a short essay on "How Can Bee-Keepers Best Advance their Interests?"

Prof. Woodworth then produced a hive of his own devising, the main principle of which was in being more divisible than any hive heretofore invented. The brood-chamber and the surplus chambers were to be supplied with one-pound sections. The hive was considered by the practical bee-keepers present as purely theoretical, and as impracticable for actual use.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

President McIntyre introduced the subject of the Mid-winter Fair, and thought that members should ship honey to it for exhibition purposes.

A resolution was introduced in relation to a special committee of this Association in San Francisco during the Mid-winter Fair, at such time and place as may be hereafter designated by the Executive Committee.

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, We learn that the adulteration of extracted honey—happily comb honey is so exquisitely and delicately fashioned that it cannot be adulterated—with commercial glucose is extensively practiced in the city of San Francisco by the wholesale dealers of the Pacific Coast; and,

WHEREAS, It is well known that our California extracted honey, as also the honey of the Coast, is similarly treated by whole-

sale dealers in many of the large cities of the Coast; and,

WHEREAS, Such honey is sold as "honey," or more generally, as "pure honey;" and,\*

WHEREAS, Such adulteration is a serious injury to the market of the genuine article, first, by crowding the market with an inferior article, and second, by causing a general distaste for honey because of this inferiority; therefore,

Resolved, That we continue a committee on adulteration of honey, who shall make all possible effort to secure laws both State and National, which shall make it a criminal offense punishable by both fine and imprisonment to sell such adulterated honey, except under a label that shall state just what the article is.

Resolved, That the chemical department of the State Experiment Station be requested to aid us in this matter by performing an analysis of suspected honeys, and by suggestions and advice.

Resolved, That the Manager of the Bee-Keepers' Union secure the publication in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL of the laws of the several States.

Resolved, That every effort be made to have the Paddock Pure Food law reintroduced into Congress, and passed to a speedy passage.

Prof. Woodworth said that the State Chemist, Prof. Rising, was anxious to take up any mixtures of glucose and honey and give an analysis.

The Association then proceeded with the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Prof. A. J. Cook, of Claremont.

Secretary—J. H. Martin, of Bloomington.

Treasurer—J. F. McIntyre, of Fillmore.

Vice-Presidents—G. P. Woodbury, of Los Angeles county; W. T. Richardson, of Ventura county; R. B. Herron, of San Bernardino county; R. Powell, of Riverside county; W. A. Pryal, of Alameda county.

Executive Committee—R. Wilkins, of Ventura county; G. W. Brodbeck, of Los Angeles county.

A resolution was adopted to compensate the Secretary for his services, to be regulated by the Executive Committee.

B. F. Brooks, a buyer of honey, then addressed the Association, giving his methods of buying and marketing honey.

Mr. Archer, of Santa Barbara, exhibited his bee-hive and fixtures, and also had some of the famous bean honey upon exhibition.

B. S. K. Bennett, hive manufacturers, had supplies upon exhibition.

Honey-cans were also on exhibition from Tay & Co., offering cases of two 60-pound cans at 70 cents each. They

also manufacture cans containing from one to ten pounds.

• Wickson & Co. exhibited the Cowan extractor and samples of Root's supplies.

John Schuyler & Son also exhibited T tins, etc.

Charts illustrating the bee and its most important parts were placed before the Association, and were much admired and studied.

Upon motion of Mr. Brodbeck, a vote of thanks was tendered to the officers of the Association for their efficient services.

The Association then adjourned to meet in Los Angeles, at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee.

J. F. MCINTYRE, Pres.

JOHN H. MARTIN, Sec.



Do not write anything for publication on the same sheet of paper with business matters, unless it can be torn apart without interfering with either part of the letter.

### The Poppy—Bees as Fertilizers.

Are poppies honey-producers? For a certain purpose, and as an experiment, we had two colonies of bees sent to us last spring. About the first thing the bees would alight on in the morning was the poppy bed. It seemed that the poppy was very attractive to them while the dew was on in the morning, and after a shower. Whether they were gathering honey, pollen, or merely sipping the water, or whether they had imbibed the opium habit, is a question.

The poppy is so easily raised, that if valuable for bee-food, we would be glad to know it.

Perhaps some of the readers would like to know what became of the two colonies of bees. Well, they lived, and each one cast a swarm. One of them filled and capped 56 one-pound sections, and the other one-half that amount. One of the new colonies filled six or seven sections, and capped them, and then they all stopped storing honey, although they were still lively, but the flowers had become too dry. The four colonies were put into the cellar on Nov. 11th. The rest we can tell better next spring.

The winters are so long here that no one will ever be likely to make a fortune in the bee-business. The purpose for which we got the bees was to fertilize pumpkins, squashes, etc. Bumble-bees will effect the same purpose, but they were not plenty enough here to depend upon them, and there was not a honey-bee in this vicinity previous to last spring.

Bathgate, N. Dak.

F. A. WILLSON.

[Last year we had a short illustrated article on the poppy, by Mr. W. A. Pryal, of California, who said that it yielded pollen almost wholly, and that as a honey-plant it would likely never prove valuable.

—ED.]

### Two Doctors and Two States.

On page 84 is an article from Dr. E. Gallup, singing the praises of California as the "greatest State in the United States." Now this may all be true—we make no objections to the enthusiasm, only this: It all applies to one other State of the Union, with these modifications, viz.: Our Florida Japanese plums are now ripe—ripen from December to May. Oranges and lemons ripen and hang on trees all winter. Our firewood costs us, delivered, \$1.50 per cord—only the cost of labor. Our rainy season is June, July and August. Our winters are dry and warm. Good artesian wells flowing 30 gallons of pure water out of a 1½ inch pipe, costs from \$40 to \$75 each. No irrigation is needed here in Florida. No week's travel, either, to reach Florida—only 48 hours from Chicago or St. Louis. You see, Bro. Gallup, we are both from Iowa—you from Mitchell and I from Black Hawk counties; you are ahead on the honey harvest—we take off our hat to you on honey, and ask you to take off yours on climate.

JESSE OREN, M. D.

Daytona, Fla., Jan. 22.

### Prevention of After-Swarms.

I read with much interest Frank Coverdale's article on page 112. A few words of his in the BEE JOURNAL a year or so ago, in regard to using a bee-escape to prevent after swarms, was of great benefit to me last summer. It worked like a charm. Being young in the business, I had never seen a bee-escape, but with a few wire cones I soon manufactured several that answered every purpose, without boring holes in the hives.

While waiting on a customer in my store, one of my colonies swarmed. An Alley queen-trap kept them from leaving, but before I could spare the time to attend to them, they had returned to the hive, leaving the queen and a few bees in the trap. Old bee-keepers would have known what to do, but, as I said before, I was young in the business, and for a moment I was non-plussed. How was I to get that swarm to come out and join the queen and her few companions in another hive?

Frank Coverdale's idea flashed through

my mind at once, and I proceeded to carry it out thus: Taking the trap with the queen and its few bees—about a pint—I lifted the top of the empty hive standing by the parent colony, and shook the bees into it, and placed the trap at the entrance to prevent escape of the queen. I now put my bee-escape on the old colony, and in 48 hours I had a fine swarm hard at work, and though late coming out, it stored 50 nice one-pound sections of honey. That one little bit of information from the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL paid the cost of its subscription several times over.

Other bee-keepers probably have other ways of doing the same thing, but I don't see how any could be easier or more simple. I leave the escape on about six days, and then move the old colony to a new stand, and never have after-swarms.

Brookewood, Va. F. T. BROOKE.

### Mild Winter—Feeding Dried Fruit.

The winter has been very mild so far. We have had only two skiffs of snow so far, but we may have some more yet. My bees have done very well so far. I had to feed about half of them last fall, and they are all alive yet. The first pollen is coming in to-day.

The log-hive men has lost a large number of colonies around the mountains. One man is feeding cooked dried fruit with honey over it. I don't know how his bees will come out. I will say more about it later on. I would like to know how Dr. Miller thinks they will winter on dried apples.

I would be glad to see a good honey crop here next summer, as we have had almost a failure the last two years.

Cosby, Tenn., Feb. 1. R. A. SHULTZ.

### Transferring—Light Colonies—Skunks

I see on page 13, that Mrs. Jennie Atchley, in transferring bees, is troubled by robbers. Now I have a sure cure for robber bees—one that has never failed with me. When bees undertake to rob, they will seek an entrance everywhere but at the regular entrance. When robbers attack a hive, take the paint brush and paint all around the cover, and any other crack or place they may get in. Just under the cover is the place mine first try to effect an entrance. In real bad cases I close the front and paint it. If they continue to bother after the paint dries, I paint the parts again. Just simply paint the crack or entrance, not the whole box.

I thought some time that I would report the above, but felt that perhaps almost all the bee-keepers knew it.

I agree with Mr. Doolittle, that often our light colonies in the fall are the best ones the next season, provided we winter them in the cellar. I have noticed this particularly where there was a young queen in the colony. I consider if I have a moderately light colony—as much as three Langstroth

frames of honey, a young queen and a dry cellar—I have a good colony for next season's work.

Mrs. Atchley wants the best and shortest way to get rid of skunks. Polecats have always bothered me more than skunks, and not only the bees, but the poultry. In fact, I did not know that they troubled the bees. But a good shepherd dog will rid the place of both kinds of varmints. If the shepherd dog kills the first one he comes in contact with, he is all right, for he will never leave one until he kills it, or sees it done.

Glendon, Iowa. O. P. MILLER.

### Bees Too Old for Wintering Well.

Bees did well here last season until July 15th, and then the drouth set in and everything stopped. I got from 20 colonies 600 pounds of fine comb honey, while others got no surplus. I think that the bees are not going to winter well here, from the fact that they went into winter quarters with nearly all old bees. I winter my bees on the summer stands, and have been reasonably successful; and I owe my success to the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL.

Cason, Ind., Feb. 1. WM. G. CORY.

### Home Honey Market—Taxing Bees.

Bees did very well here the past year, but they are getting to be quite scarce in this locality. I found a ready sale for all of my honey at 10 cents for extracted, and 12 cents for comb honey, in my home trade, which I think is better than putting it on the market, as the home trade is cash with no commission, freight or risks of breakage, etc., to stand.

My bees are wintering nicely so far. I winter them in the cellar. I put them down about the middle of November, and leave them in winter quarters until the first warm, sunshiny day in April, and I have never lost a colony yet in wintering that had plenty of honey. I also believe that they can be wintered with a third less honey in the cellar than it would take on the summer stands.

Until recently I had been keeping bees in northern Illinois, where I always read and acknowledged the fact that bees were not taxable property; but imagine my surprise when the Hawkeye assessor called on me and put down my bees for \$1.00 per colony. I would like to know if there is any move that we Iowa bee-keepers can make to stop this taxing bees. For a collection of insects which belong to anybody that can catch them, and are liable to leave their owner in swarming time, I for one don't see how they can be taxed any more than a flock of pigeons, for instance.

R. C. HATCH.

Central City, Iowa, Jan. 24.

**Have You Read** the wonderful Premium offer on page 285?

## Honey & Beeswax Market Quotations.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 17.—We are encouraged by last week's business, disposing of considerable light honey in a small way at low prices—13@14c. It is impossible to obtain higher prices at present. We quote: No. 1, 13@14c.; extracted, 5@6½c. Beeswax, 21@23c. We have inquiries for beeswax, with none to offer. J. A. L.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The honey market is in a slow and unsatisfactory condition. Very little demand for any and large stocks of both comb and extracted. Quotations would be only nominal. H. R. W.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 25.—While the volume of trade in honey is not large there is an improved tone thereto. We obtain 15c. for the best grades of white comb and our stock of this is not large. Grades not quite so good are selling at 14c., with buckwheat and other dark honeys bringing 11@12c. The weather has been too severe recently to permit of shipments being made. Extracted honey we quote at 5@7c. per pound according to quality and style of package. Beeswax, 22c.

R. A. B. & Co.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 24.—There is no change in our market. Trade remains dull with plenty of stock on hand of both comb and extracted honey. Beeswax is selling on arrival at 26@27c. H. B. & S.

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 18.—The ruling price for fancy white comb honey seems to be 13c. Other grades of comb will bring from 10@12c. Extracted is selling at 6c. Hard times cause restricted demand. S. T. F. & Co.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19.—Demand from manufacturers is exceedingly slow for extracted honey. We quote 4@8c. on arrival. Demand is fair for choice comb honey at 12@16c. in the jobbing way.

Beeswax is in good demand, at 22@25c. for local to choice yellow. C. F. M. & S.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 21.—The demand for comb and extracted honey is not as good as we would like to see it. We quote: No. 1 white 1-lb. comb, 14@15c.; No. 2 white, 13@14c.; No. 1 amber, 13@13½c.; No. 2 amber 10@12c. Extracted, white, 6@7c.; amber, 5@5½c. C. M. C. Co.

## List of Honey and Beeswax Dealers,

Most of whom Quote in this Journal.

### Chicago, Ills.

J. A. LAMON, 44 and 46 So. Water St.  
R. A. BURNETT & Co., 161 South Water Street.

### New York, N. Y.

F. I. SAGE & SON, 183 Reade Street.  
HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,  
28 & 30 West Broadway.  
CHAS. ISRAEL & BROS., 110 Hudson St.

### Kansas City, Mo.

HAMBLIN & BEARSS, 514 Walnut Street.  
CLEMONS-MASON COM. CO., 521 Walnut St.

### Albany, N. Y.

H. R. WRIGHT, 326 & 328 Broadway.

### Hamilton, Ills.

CHAS. DADANT & SON.

### Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. F. MUTH & SON, cor. Freeman & Central avs.

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MRS. ATCHLEY:—I bought 3 Pounds of Bees and 3 Queens from you last year. One Pound of Bees now has to represent it 4 large colonies, and 168 pounds of Comb Honey. I bought Bees elsewhere and they are NOTHING compared with yours. FRANK ANDREWS.  
Española, New Mexico, Aug. 16, 1893.

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